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them a good number of Irishmen. Marshal Browne stands out vigorously and well; Duke Charles of Lorraine quite moderately; Marshal Daun, if the quality of his officers and that of Frederick's be kept in mind, may have been a much better general than usually appears.

The technical services of the Imperial and Royal army were almost non-existent, save for the artillery arm to which Daun gave great numerical expansion. French engineers from the army of Soubise had to be borrowed to conduct the siege of Schweidnitz. Among the documents copied by St. Paul none are more important than the memoirs of d'Hallot and de Boisgelin to Duke Charles containing instructions for sorties and other siege operations at Prague; one of these contains a specially interesting example of the *ordre mixte*.

Many incidents are connected with recruiting and desertion, concerning which we have the following amusing passage under date of November 26, 1757:

Depuis le commencement de la campagne on donnait un ducat à chaque déserteur, mais on prit trop peu de précautions en les renvoyant en arrière. Les trois quarts après avoir reçu leur ducat et leur passeport, faisaient un détour de 5 à 6 lieues et ensuite retournaient chez le roi de Prusse. À la fin de la campagne il se trouva qu'on avait donné 20,000 ducats.

With the editor's work there is little fault to find. The book is enriched with over sixty maps and plans, all contemporary and some of them excellent and containing important information. Some of the small sketch plans drawn by St. Paul are far from accurate, however, notably that of the camp before Nusel (p. 96). Mr. Butler may perhaps more legitimately be reproached for failing to work out scales of distance, thus putting the reader to serious inconvenience.

R. M. JOHNSTON.

George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution. By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Bart., O. M. Volume II. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1914. Pp. xii, 433.)

IN the simple and unaffected preface, the author tells us that "This second and final volume of *George the Third and Charles Fox* brings to a close the series of six volumes of which the first four are entitled *The History of the American Revolution*." "They have been", he says, "my main occupation ever since I left the House of Commons in the spring of 1897". We may doubt whether any seventeen years of the last half-century has witnessed the beginning and completion of an historical masterpiece so fortunate in its theme, and so perfect in its execution. It is a most maddening book to review because one can never bring one's self to lay it down in order to write the review. One of the great charms of the work is that there is absolutely nothing of the pedagogue in the manner of telling the story. It results that the

book is not so much a place to learn history as a place to enjoy it. Things of great moment are told in so casual and easy a style, and the reader is so little warned by an impressive and pedagogical manner, that their importance is often not noted. No pointing finger and loud thundering in the index wakes the lagging attention, and bids the unwilling guest to the feast. It is the charm of the alluring muse, and not the glittering eye of the Ancient Mariner, that fixes the attention.

Except for the use of the Charles Fox manuscripts, there is practically no employment of archive materials, yet so perfect is the mastery of all printed sources, the letters and diaries and speeches of men, the government reports, the newspapers and pamphlets, and the monographic productions in the period, that the critical reader's confidence is seldom lost. Only when the hidden motives of governmental action are in question is failure to make use of the archives manifest. The diplomatic correspondence of James Harris, as distinguished from the selections contained in the Malmesbury *Diaries and Correspondence*, would have corrected Trevelyan's idea, surely vague, and apparently wrong, of the motives which led England to declare war on Holland, and work in the Archives of Foreign Affairs in France, rather than dependence on Doniol, would have made firmer his grasp of the motives which determined France to make an open alliance with the United States. Nevertheless, we wonder whether even the highly trained historical reader will not gain more real understanding of the conditions and motive forces of the revolutionary period from Trevelyan's comprehensive synthesis of easily accessible facts, whose relation had, in many cases, not hitherto been perceived, than from the wearisome pages of some diligent, brain-fagged investigator who drags, blinking, from the darksome archives, a wholly new fact which he has not the art to make common knowledge. Of course we must have both varieties of historians if we are to make progress toward absolute truth, but all too widespread is the fashion of regarding lightly work like this, of which only one man in a generation is capable, while looking with a superstitious and academic awe upon a host of learned monographs buried knee-deep in foot-notes straight from the archives.

His presentation of economic history does not offer that solid accomplishment found in some well-known, melancholy monographs, but we wonder if he does not come much nearer conveying the truth to the mind of the gentle reader, and with infinitely less strain on that reader's gray matter and credulity. There is another and deeper knowledge which can come only from long participation in affairs, from close contact with men who are directing governmental affairs, and from a life somewhat evenly divided between men and books. We detect these experiences in the author's understanding of election contests, of the personal and sentimental motives that actuated the voters, in his acquaintance with the dignified contemporary anecdote, and with the traditions of great families, with, indeed, all the interweaving social forces, which after all

shape our ends rough, hew them as the economists will. And yet he is not unmindful of the economic forces, and though never finding in them the whole solution of his historical problem, he gathers facts about the conditions of the working-people, the finances of the English landlords, the damaged trade of the merchants, the halted mills of the manufacturers, and gives them their proper and reasonable place among the influences which were driving governments or peoples to the course which history records that they took.

We are particularly struck with the acquaintance with men and events of that and other ages, so that the allusive element in his style not only lends charm, but inspires confidence. Who but a master spirit could divide in twain and play not only on the present theme but upon all associated facts of the past and future? His ready knowledge of what Burke did long after this period of history, and what Pitt did long before, of parallels in Greek history, and of contrasts in that of America, is most impressive. Perhaps one of the best citations to illustrate this charm of allusion is his description of a speech, where "Pitt was thundering away like a re-incarnation of that terrible cornet of horse who, five-and-forty years before, had been too much for the nerves of Sir Robert Walpole."

Many of the pictures of high life in the political circles of that time are worthy of the author of *Vanity Fair*. The company at Brooks's as described in the chapter on Fox and the new Parliament reveals this charm in one of its most attractive aspects. The author's jibes at Tory statesmen or their henchmen are a delight, if you do not happen to be a Tory. One was "a bully always and everywhere, and a duellist, or a pugilist, according to the social rank of his antagonist, and the nature and scene of the quarrel in which he happened to be engaged". The Bedfords are described as holding that "the first and last object of a sensible public man was to get hold of public money; and they preached on that theme with engaging frankness, and with as near an approach as they ever made to religious unction". Another "in his close-buttoned suit of purple cloth . . . showed a bluff and resolute visage, with a complexion ripened by the pick of fifty vintages, which matched the color of his costume". Quite the opposite of Dr. Johnson, Trevelyan always sees to it that the Tory dog gets the worst of it. Some of his characterizations of individuals seem too clever to be true, but when he says of Weymouth that "Of all functions in politics he was the least fitted for that which he was called upon to exercise", and that "the Foreign Minister of England in that day of England's need was regarded as little better than a nullity in all the Chancelleries of Europe", we feel that he has been neither too clever nor too harsh. Of Selwyn, who said his pillow was his only resource to escape listening to Fox, Trevelyan writes: "Undoubtedly, bed was the best place for a man some years past sixty, who had drunk two bottles of wine every day of his life since he was a brilliant and graceless undergraduate at Oxford."

This searching wit and keen insight into human motives and foibles is not devoted to Tory statesmen alone. Speaking of Catherine II. and Frederick the Great, he dryly remarks: "They had been partners—and, when they saw occasion for it, accomplices and fellow conspirators,—in enterprises of great moment of which some were laudable, and almost all were lucrative." Relating that a German baron in Philadelphia assured his Whig friends that the King of Prussia was "A great man for liberty", Trevelyan says, with perfect truth, "never was a sentiment more strictly platonic than Frederick's affection for the cause of American freedom".

In this final volume as in the preceding ones, we have an English Whig's history of the American Revolution. This is not to say that he is not sympathetic with the colonial cause, for, indeed, he is often more generous in his sympathy than American writers of recent vintage, but his interests are in the English problems of that time. This is as it should be, and to those who enjoy the history of a rich and varied political and social life, it is more interesting than the study of the seeds and small beginnings of American political and social institutions. Trevelyan's account of the formation of the County Associations (December, 1779)—"a political agitation on a scale surpassing anything which was reached until the crisis of the Reform Bill of 1832"—is intensely interesting, but not the kind of thing which would have caught the eye and employed the pen of an American historian of the American Revolution. The same may be said of the interesting controversy involving the "lords lieutenants", of the account of "the city and the loan", of "Lord North and the tax-payer", and of the "General Election" of 1780. The American war is described, and there are pictures of American social conditions, but the embryonic American institutions are either untouched, or only vaguely suggested. The only regret that this final volume leaves with us, is that we can no longer enjoy that pleasurable anticipation which all the preceding volumes have afforded.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The Early Correspondence of Lord John Russell, 1805-1840. Edited by his son, ROLLO RUSSELL. In two volumes. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1913. Pp. 319, 314.)

PERHAPS the most striking impression conveyed by a perusal of Lord John Russell's letters is that of the youthfulness of the writer. Possibly this is true in part because considerable space is given to the very early letters, but it must also be true that a certain buoyant boyishness characterizes a very large number of the selections. These early letters are printed for the first time, and are extremely interesting, especially as Russell, from childhood, regarded himself as a statesman in the making. Not only did he accept, as a matter of course, his destiny as a political leader, but, from the beginning, he displayed a singleness of purpose in political life, which marked his whole career. Upon the re-